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settlers, show most abundantly all that could be imagined of the travel of a hundred years ago. These are followed by scores of illustrations of locomotives, railway cars, sleeping-cars, and all the other accompaniments of modern travel in evolution. Nothing seems to have escaped the editor. And students of the social and economic life of the United States will find these volumes quite valuable.

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The Tin Plate Industry. By DONALD EARL DUNBAR. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. 133. \$1.00.

This book constitutes one of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx prize essays.

It deals mainly with a comparison between the tin plate industries of the United States and of Wales. The author has set down his material in a brief and very concise manner, omitting all irrelevant matter, and compressing the details in such a way as makes for a clear understanding and ready analysis of the subject.

The work may logically be divided into two general parts. The first part discusses the growth of the industry in the two countries, and its development from the beginning, down to the present time. The second part is a dissertation on the labor problems which have arisen in connection with the industry, and the effects of monopoly upon it.

After a somewhat technical explanation of the various processes of the manufacture of tin plate, in chap. i, the author devotes his second chapter to the growth of the industry since the year 1890. That date marks the beginning of the most rapid growth the industry has ever seen. It also marks the passage of the McKinley Tariff act. The effects of this "timely" tariff assistance are shown in the fact that previous to this date most of the tin plate used here was imported from Wales, but that since this time, and under the protection thus afforded, the tin plate industry has grown in this country to such an extent that the entire domestic demand is satisfied by our own plants. Here the author introduces a set of tables forcibly illustrating how the factories in Wales suffered from the passage of this tariff measure. Welsh exports were diminished from 430,650 tons in 1889, to 271,320 in 1897. Naturally, many plants in Wales were forced to cease operation, and many of the laborers who had been employed there emigrated to this country.

In the following chapter it is shown that improved methods of manufacture have been in most instances first introduced by Americans. In the rolling process, for instance, our factories have installed larger machinery, while Wales still is using the same methods in rolling that she used in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Automatic machinery in the annealing and pickling process has marked the advance of the Americans over the Welsh

in the saving of labor and the increasing of the output. In the tinning department only have the Welsh taken the lead in the introduction of new machinery, but here the Americans have taken advantage of the Welsh innovation and have copied after their patterns.

A series of tables shows us that the aggregate number of men employed in the two countries is practically the same, and that the larger production in America, made possible by the labor-saving machinery mentioned above, allows higher wages to be paid. The higher wages in this country, however, are not due to the beneficent attitude of the employers toward the laborers, for Mr. Dunbar shows conclusively that the rise in wages has not been at all in proportion to the increase in profits and output. There have been several attempts to organize the tin plate workers, both here and in Wales, but in neither country have these attempts been crowned with very marked success. The accomplishments of the Amalgamated Association in this country have been very slight and the author attributes this fact to the great technical progress in the industry and the extraordinary power of the trust leaders over the industry. The Association lost the sympathy of the public when it failed to live up to several of its agreements which were made with the directors of the corporation.

The general results of combination in the tin plate industry have been threefold. First, the output has been controlled, while under competition there seemed to be no direct relation between the output and the possible future demand. Secondly, prices were enhanced. Large profits, which were reaped by the promoters of the industry, were hidden from the public eye by the over-capitalization of the company. Thirdly, the cost of production of tin plate has been reduced. This last effect has been the natural outcome of careful management and the large amount of available capital which has made possible the creation of larger and more economic plants.

Economic Aspects of the War. By EDWIN J. CLAPP. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1915. 12mo, pp. xiv+340. \$1.50.

Great Britain is here charged with "unprecedented interference with the course of neutral trade," by preventing the exportation to Germany of goods declared non-contraband by the Declaration of London, and by prohibiting the importation of all German products into this country. The fate of copper and cotton, the cable censorship upon commercial transactions, and the coercion of neutrals into not selling to Germany are taken as evidence of international lawlessness. The author claims that rubber, wool, and tin from British dominions were withheld from American trade till Americans signed agreements not to manufacture those materials into commodities for Germany. The cutting off of potash and dye-stuffs not only injured American industry, but also violated the rights of a neutral nation.